

*Le Montagnard Parvenu :*

O R,

The New HIGHLAND ADVENTURER

I N

E N G L A N D:

His Accidental Rise from Obscurity;

His glaring Progress to Power:

The WAYS and MEANS.

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— *Huic Capiti genus est ex paupere terrā:  
Ingenium (prob) pingue, tamen supereminet omnes!*

PALING.

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L O N D O N:

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## LE MONTAGNARD PARVENU:

OR, THE

New HIGHLAND ADVENTURER, &amp;c.

THE rebellion, in the year 1745, being suppressed, (the last, we hope, which this kingdom is ever to be infested with) only a few victims, considering the heinousness of the crime, were devoted to justice. The principal among them were, the lords *Kilmarnock*, *Balmerino*, *Lovat*, sir *J. Wedderburn*. The late excellent chancellor's then patriot exertion is asserted to have drawn upon himself and family the dislike of a certain extraordinary being.

Duke *William* was acknowledged by his royal father, and the senate unanimously, to be the support and defender of the throne. He was hailed by all *English loyal* tongues, (a title he had so justly deserved) *The deliverer of his country from Scotch invasion*, and terrifying sway of the detested name of *STUART*!

In the court of *Charles the second*, (although it was his adopted practice to basely

B flight

slight the loyal, and meanly court the disaffected) would it not have been deemed a most unaccountable measure, to behold promoted, to one of the first offices of the state, a person a-kin to, and bearing the name of *Cromwell*? Would not all the good subjects then have looked on that king, to be most ill-advised, by his acting in so disrespectful a manner to his father's memory, and with so provoking and affrontful a disregard towards all stedfast adherents to the royal cause; those especially who had the most eminently distinguished themselves in its behalf, as well as in securing the succession of the throne to him and his family.

His late majesty is said, not only to have beheld with, but often to have expressed his, dislike at seeing a man of a name, race, and country to him so disagreeable, wriggled too near in favour with ONE, so closely the object of his royal concern; but a refined delicacy prevented his proceeding to any harsh measure: neither he nor any body else foreseeing, or even dreaming of what has since happened. \*

A calm, cursory and dispaffionate review of so overgrown a wight as *Le Montagnard Parvenu*, from his first meagre appearance about

\* That monarch, being overtaken by a storm, rather than land in *Caledonia*, as was proposed, on account of its proximity, chose to continue beating the sea, and to trust his royal life to that element, however tempestuous, rather than to experienced disaffection.

the purlieus of a court, both as to figure and purse, until he had clambered up to a most unexpected summit of affluence and power, (where he has left no room to doubt of his fixed intention to act lord paramount over all) will give a new cogency to the arguments hitherto advanced against his proceedings, as well as to those which are here to follow. In the mean time, all *genuine English* peers on meeting, may apply to each other, these very applicable lines from the boldly sentimental SHAKESPEAR :

“ . . . . . Ye gods it doth amaze me,  
 “ A man of such a feeble temper should  
 “ So get the start of our majestic world,  
 “ And bear the palm alone :  
 “ \* \* \* \* \*  
 “ \* \* \* \* \*  
 “ Why man he doth bestride our narrow  
     “ world,  
 “ Like a Colossus, and we sorry dwarfs,  
 “ Walk under his *huge legs*, and peep  
     “ about,\*  
 “ To find ourselves dishonourable things :  
 “ The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,  
 “ But in ourselves that we are underlings.”

The subject now leadeth us *ad hominem* to

\* If it were the fashion to wear this chieftain's original dress at court, those who *Lilliputian*-like should walk under his *Gulliverian legs*, might make a faithful report to the public of the extent of that merit, by which he is reputed to have stood so long in the lady's favour.

the man, by excellence, basking in the sunshine of imperial favour. No farther notice, however, will be taken of him as an individual, than as shall be necessary to shew the just foundation of all the Whigs dislike to his assuming ; which, if not stopped in time, may wean their veneration from an object where it is so justly due, and where of themselves they are so zealous and sanguine to pay it.

Who then but a person deserving of every harsh epithet, to indulge his vanity, ambition or avarice, would not rather withdraw than by a wanton perseverance contribute, in the least, to turn the tide of popular affection. Should it ever come to that (which heaven avert !) : What reparation can he, his name, his tribe, his countrymen and adherents, make for such a loss ?

Abusive terms, or scurrilous expressions we shall not use, but do entirely resign an emulation with *Billinggate* eloquence to the great man's compatriot advocates of the pen ; who, after they had reviled the most respectable personages, peers and commoners of *England*, nay, the victor of *Culloden* in the most opprobrious language, with an effrontery they alone are capable of, call aloud for corporal punishment on *their opponents*, by which proceeding they slide into the character of *informers*, a vile species of beings, natural enough to their climate ; while no denomination is more odious to an *English* ear.

As

As to their indirect aim at overthrowing the liberty of the press, that has ever been a favourite object of *Scotch* policy, and *Stuartism*. The following anecdote will support the assertion.

When the news had reached *Paris*, of the young pretender's having gained the victory at *Preston-Pans*; a *Scotch* laird, *Simple* called, there resident for the young adventurer and his father, looking upon success as certain, among other things, let out unguardedly, to some gentlemen conversing with him in the garden of *Luxembourg* ; "One of our first  
 " Cares, after the now certain restoration,  
 " shall be to take away the liberty of the press;  
 " because it is my master's intent, and that  
 " through my advice, to rely chiefly on the  
 " *Scotch* nobility and *English* Tories, for the  
 " safety of his person, &c. against the ever  
 " restless and turbulent disposition of the  
 " *Whigs* (all wicked *Cromwellians* at heart)  
 " who for the defence truly of their dar-  
 " ling phantom liberty, ever pleading in  
 " their usual strain the right of free-born  
 " *English* men, would continue pelting our  
 " proceedings at court from their licentious  
 " press; the mother of all the mischief that  
 " has ever happened to kings or ministers in  
 " *England*: but proper care shall be taken." So ex Pede *Herculem*. We all have seen the late alarming symptoms of such doctrine.

In order to lay the *southern* rose-enwreathed axe to the *northern* bramble, and by the removal of

of its overspreading from before that crown which it eclipses ; let us suppose the phenomenon, after having bid adieu to his relations, friends, and the *Tweed* ; the discriminating boundary of two most differing people in every respect, launched on this great ocean of wealth, *London*, the foremost of trading cities ; seeking where he might make to an advantageous harbour ; there to anchor, and ride in plentiful safety.

Like sir *Archibald Mac-Sarcasm*, in *Macklin's* excellent farce of *Love a la mode*, he might truly declare, that he had little else but antiquated *Scotch blood* to barter for *English wealth* ; and that he would not contaminate his family, without the prospect of a very good fortune. The *cheld*, whose finances, at that time, were but very moderate and circumscribed, for one of his high pretensions, made no bad hit, as it has since turned out ; although he had been often answered in the stile of *Priuli to Jaffier* (on making application for a suitable family support) by an untoward, worthless, unfeeling mortal ; uninfluenced by the laws of social compact, and totally estranged from the first pleas of nature, in behalf of a son whom he hath so unprecedentedly injured.

I say you've wronged me in the nicest point,  
The honour of my house—You can't defend  
Your baseness to me. . . . .  
. . . . I with open arms receiv'd you,  
Pleas'd

Pleas'd with your seeming virtues ; thought to raise you.

My house, my table, fortune, all was yours ;  
And in requital of my best endeavours, boog  
You treacherously practis'd to undo me, shun  
Seduc'd the joy of my declining age, of novig  
My darling child, and stole her from my bosom : nout lo bain a m' olls esam  
You stole her from me, like a *thief* you stole  
her : \* us oldis \* corri amiole wisar

\* May the hard hand of pinching poverty eriq  
Oppress and grind you. . . . . newori

\* \* \* inform smi \* (atch ew  
Home, and be humble, study to retrench ; ot  
Discharge the lazy vermin of thy hall, rano

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
Reduce the glittering trappings of thy wife,  
To humble weeds fit for thy narrow state.  
Then to some suburb cottage both retire,  
And with your starveling brats enjoy your misery.

Home, home, I say. [I troBob onlisd-yon  
erred 1900 W.A. to Intrabow

How far a poor *Venetian* nobleman might obey in such a case, is not for us to determine. But it may most certainly be asserted, that a poor *Caledonian* chief, placed within the most distant ken of a reversionary fortune in *England*, would bear any abuse, struggle through any difficulties, and be reduced to the greatest distress, rather than comply

ply with the conclusive injunction : " Home,  
" home, I say."

If it were not a received maxim, amongst good believing Christians, that marriages are made in heaven, there could be no solution given for the unaccountable preferences we see in many wedlocks made by females, and males also, in a land of such beautiful variety on either side as *England* is justly famed to afford ; and where, in the public sense, so many choices more amiable and far more preferable could have been easily fixed upon.

However illiberal (all tendency that way we detest) this matrimonial allusion may seem to the over delicate, the necessity thereof, in order to pursue the climax of fortune, this too aspiring man hath ascended to, will appear in the sequel, and " *for more reasons than good men would think* ;" if we may be allowed to use this energetic phrase of his pensioned *Bays-water Botanist* ! his modern *Theophrastus* ! who ? the burdock-water, and honey-balsam doctor ! Now readers learn the wonderful *up-bill* progress of human science, the doctor taught the earl the art of *simppling* ; and the earl taught ? &c.

The duke of *Chatillon* in *France* was chosen by cardinal *Fleuri* governor for the present dauphin, that he might inspire him with proper notions of oeconomy ; because, being poor, he had managed so well, as to support himself and family in a suitable manner to his rank

rank upon a very moderate income ; so far his talents were adequate, but they were not deemed necessary ingredients to elevate him from the retired parsimonious and umbratile scenes of life to which he had been used, to the mid-day glare of power, and guidance of the state, which require qualifications of another cast.

To avoid being minutely prolix in our narrative, and thereby disgustingly tedious to our readers, many intermediate transactions from *Le Montagnard Parvenu's* first appearance, as not interestingly relative to the public, will be passed over.

We shall only take a close view of him, from the early symptoms of his being high in favour with a most illustrious character.

The first epoch of the nation's jealousy took birth from his influencing personages, whose presence was too sacred to be whistled abroad on every trifling occasion, to assist in so uncommon a manner at the repeated representations of dull tragedies, written by a bard uninspired by *Phœbus*, by the tragic, or any other muse, and whose dramas are as frigid as the climate from which he came.

This play-wright's only merit to recommend him to the compassion of the nobility was his having grown tired of the Bible, and being a deserter from the kirk ; none other could be ever yet discovered by the most strongly inclined to speak in his behalf.

It was not unpleasant to hear some of his countrymen, at the representation of *Douglas*, boisterously and injudiciously roar out their uncouth applause, "that is bra', but-i-ful, de-vene," then say to each other, and with an air of triumph, looking round to the *English*, "The cheld has it away from them aw-, where "is woolly Shakespear now."

At the creeping exhibitions of *Agis*, the most dull of all dull tragedies that ever encumbered a stage, (and with whose printed copies the pillow which the goddess of dullness slumbers on ought to be stuffed) to the amazement of all *English* beholders, were seen (three times!) such characters, as made it highly criminal in those who influenced their being there; but it was to serve one of *the country*, therefore no matter how cheap they were made!

When the manager was asked, how he could get up such a play, and swallow so much nonsense himself? He replied, he could not avoid it, for that the influencing lord had sent him orders in his superior's name to get it up; and to encourage him the more, had stipulated, that HE and THE FAMILY would come during the run four nights; twice for the managers emolument, and twice to the author's benefit. Three times they positively were there, as appears by the book of *Public Advertiser*, and the play-house account. The fourth appearance was prevented, by severe animadversions against such partial favour, then thrown

thrown out in some of the news-papers, and at which his *Caledonian* eminence was greatly offended.

Was ever such an ill use made of influence ; a recreant from the gospel, without parts, taste, or genius, was to be run every year upon the *English* stage, under the sanction of the most sacred personage, because forsooth he was a *Scot*, and distantly related to the capital *B*.

This play-wright hath since (buoyed up by the same protection) obtruded on the stage, a series of stupid dialogues called, *The Siege of Aquileia* ; but it was treated with that neglect and contempt of the town which it so egregiously deserved. The very enumerating this leaden mortal's pieces, like his kindred *Torpedo*, is benumbing to the motive faculty of our fingers as we write. The abdicated priest having thus mushroomed under the irradiating countenance of the *then second* character ; another piece of the same inanimate author was to have been quickened under the vivifying emanation of the *now first*, this winter ; but the bard and the *Mecænas* upon the general prevailing dissatisfaction, thought it not safe to hazard it. They both could give no greater proofs of their being good subjects, and zealous for the king's glory, than by retiring to and exhibiting themselves at *Edinburgh*, whither no *English* jealousy will ever follow them.

However indifferent to the public in general the getting up of three tragedies (one but tolerable, two execrable) may appear ; yet thus every penetrating person observes, if this man now, whose authority is but limited, makes such use of his influence ; what will he not partially do for his countrymen in matters of higher consequence, when he shall be invested with the power of dispensing the greatest favours. Men first attempt but small things ; then rise by degrees to more bold, as well as more bare-faced undertakings ; and, at last, bid open and absolute defiance to all discretion and remonstrance.

During the life of the lately deceased sovereign, whose memory every *English* loyal subject reveres, their hearts bounding with gratitude at the very mention of his name, it was judged, that whenever the succession should take place, the northern child of fortune would be circumspect in his conduct, moderate in his views, and make a chaste use of his credit ; nor ever stretch to the disposing of any places that might give offence to the nobles ; and to the people of *England*, the sovereign kingdom of the three.

But he has acted quite the reverse, founded, no doubt, upon this maxim, that court favour is but of short duration : therefore the adopted text was, — Displace the *English*, and prefer the *Scotch* to them on most occasions ; now-and-then indeed an *English* man must be politically served : but the proportion must never exceed

exceed one to twelve. As for the *Irish*, let none of them expect any favours, but such as shall attach themselves to the *Scotch* faction.

Striking instances of partiality, in regard to his countrymen, are the following.

Doctor *Nicol*, one of the king's physicians, who for his abilities and medical knowledge, is esteemed at home, and known to all the learned bodies abroad with justly deserved reputation, was notwithstanding removed. Doctor *Dunc*— was put in his place, without any crime having been committed, or offence given, by the former; or the latter's having ever given any shining proof of superior parts. He had been formerly several years surgeon of a regiment ; he is a *Scotchman* indeed!

The answer given on this occasion is, " Has not a king the right of chusing his own servants ; to turn out, or to take in whom he pleases ? " No doubt he has. But as in such departments all promotion or dismission is mostly done without any personal knowledge on the monarch's side, the blame falls entirely upon that officer of state or favourite, who takes upon him to make such dispensations as he pleases. For as it is a compliment to a deserving man to be employed about a court ; so it is the reverse when dismissed, without having given any cause for such dismission. If on one hand the meritorious subject owes submission to the throne ; reciprocally there is a *bienfiance* due from the

the throne to such a subject : so far at least as to hurt neither his feeling nor his delicacy without cause. But how grating must it be, if such a place should be transferred from a superior in merit to an inferior in every sense?

Had not every English subject reason to stare at finding their beloved young king's picture painted by *Ramsay*, and not by the *Apelles*-hand of *Reynolds*; the reason is obvious, the former is a *Scot*, the latter an *Englishman*. *Ramsay*, for any thing we know, may be as honest and worthy a man as any in society; but it cannot, we hope, amount to any misprision of treason to say, that *Reynolds* is a more masterly painter; and were *Alexander* alive would be chosen by him in preference to the other.

A musician was wanted for the queen's apartments. Though there were several *Englishmen* of distinguished merit, yet in the sense of the leviathan of influence none could fill it to his mind; therefore *Oswald* a retailer of scored music in *St. Martin's Church-yard* was named. What composition recommended him to the place? That of being a *Scot*.

The reason given by the self-dubbed *Mæcenas* of the polite arts, the virtuous chief, and now mirrour of chivalry, why Dr. *Arne* was not named to that place, (his excellence in musical composition being universally allowed) is very singular to wit, the doctor's  
immoral

immoral character; for it was affirmed of him, that he thought it no sin to cuckold his wife, [*Rijum teneatis amici.*] But my lord, great sir, earl, chief, thane, archi-the-saur, or whatever title please your ear, do you really think it an abominable sin for a man to cuckold his wife; a crime that cries aloud to heaven for vengeance? If true, flanderous rumour be dumb; and let be regenerated to his pristine chastity, our modern pious *Æneas*, who like the former melancholy-phized one (before his mamma *Venus* had breathed her charms around him, *lætos oculis afflabat honores*) is escaped from a desolate country, with his weather-beaten cods ready to solace any *Dido*-like widow in the same craving situation.

These trifling preferences to his countrymen, in the infancy of power, gave a just alarm of more consequential to follow \*. Now seeing there would be no end in quoting the many acts of partiality of this kind, and as every reader can recollect more within

\* Is it not amazing, that he who could use such influence as to draw the first character, to assist three times at the opiate scenes of *Agis*, the dull dream of a fallen christian priest, should do nothing to bring that company to honour with their countenance, the musical composer of *Artaxerxes*. Had *Arne* been a *Scot*, it would have been otherwise, and how exaggeratedly would the *Caledonians* have bellowed his praise, as super-excellent, above all preceding musical composers. Thus should we hear them exult in all places of public resort:

With features strain'd, and *Hyperborean* roar;  
" Never was heard such melody before!"

the circle of his own knowledge, by the many removals; let us hence pursue the moderate measures this overgrown leader has pursued, in regard to himself; and research if we can find him guilty of any acts of self-denial, or if, like the dragon of *Wantly*, he swallows up every thing in his way.

*Nassau*, lord *Rockford*, was removed for *Stuart* earl of *Bute's* being groom of the stole. He was substituted to her royal highness princess *Amelia* as ranger of *Richmond Park*. The talking public was then pleased to say, that one of the young princes would have been a more proper successor. He was also sublimed into a member of the privy council. His restless ambition vaulted over the earl of *Holderness*, who had represented our court with so much credit to himself, his king and country abroad. He had long filled the place of one of the principal secretaries of state at home, with such a character of integrity, and an obliging deportment, to him peculiar; which, joined to his affability and politeness, made him to be as highly respected by all foreigners, as he was justly esteemed by all his fellow subjects. The late king honoured him with the most favourable sentiments of his conduct in every department.

However, northern modesty, from a consciousness (it is to be supposed) of being endowed with superior abilities, solicited (as his countrymen were heard to give out) for the removal of said nobleman; that he might take upon

upon him the office of state-secretaryship. The amazing good effects thereof to the general welfare of the kingdom, as well as to the glory of his majesty's reign, being so well known to every body, prevent our entering into an unnecessary enumeration.

Therefore to act the fair and impartial part, we shall give applause where it is due. We chearfully own, that there is one event indeed for which all parties will join in praising the *Scot* ! if to him it can be solely ascribed, (as his brother-plaidmen give out, but they advance very strange and impudent things) to wit, his influencing the royal preference in behalf of the princess of *Mecklenburgh*, to be raised to the imperial throne of these kingdoms.

The late king had (as was towards the close of his reign insinuated about the court) recommended the princess of *Brunswick* for the transcendancy of her person and mind ; but a proposal for a princess of *Saxe Gotha*, reported to be in every sense quite the reverie of the other, counterworked the then royal intention : and so puzzled matters, that a marriage with neither took place.

Heaven, through the intermediate agency of the new secretary of state, pointed out princess *Charlotte of Strelitz Mecklenburgh*, for her amiable disposition, and superior qualifications of mind, worthy of being raised to *England's*, the first of earthly thrones. Here more regard (which is truly laudable) was paid to virtuous endowments than to any addition to

the balance of power, which could be expected from that alliance; although her family ranks among the most respectable and the most illustrious.

It is but fair to believe that his conduct arose from the purest motives, and not from any views similar to those which had actuated the late duke of *Bourbon* in procuring a queen (the now living) for the present *French* monarch.

On the decease of the duke of *Orleans* regent; the duke of *Bourbon*, father of the present prince *Condé*, and one of the royal blood, insinuated himself so adroitly with the young, implicit, and unexperienced king, as to establish himself prime minister, to the general surprize as well as dislike of the nobles and people of *France*, who had entertained no very favourable opinion of his principles. He however, finding it expedient, by some affected (not to him natural) efforts of generosity and encouragement to those whom he was induced to think deserving thereof, meant to smuggle himself into the public favour, by the so pensioned being advocates for his administration in speaking and writing.

But he proved unhappy in his choice; for, either thro' the incapacity; or error in religious, moral, or political tenets of those marked out for the objects of his favour; they by their ineffectual services reflected no great good, nor any honour on their patron, but rather infamy, and the public's reproach.

The

The ambitious duke to establish himself still more absolute over the subjects and his master, bethought him of recommending a royal consort to the young monarch ; such an one as that for her obligations should be devotedly correspondent to, and zealously support him in power against all opposition through her influence with the sovereign.

He so contrived matters as to have the infanta, a *Spanish* princess, and of the *Bourbon* family (she is now queen of *Portugal*) sent back ; a gross affront to his then catholic majesty. The main spring of the duke's policy, was to chuse a prince to be raised to the throne of France, who should appear to him the poorest and most friendless in *Europe* ; that being raised from her former indigent state, she should be the more fastly bound in obligation to him.—Thus to his favourites he would often say ;

*Connubio jungam stabili, PROPRIAMQUE dicabo.*  
VIRG.

The desired requisites he found, to a very eminent degree, in the daughter of *Stanislaus*, the but accidental and transitory king of *Poland* ; moreover her figure was but ordinary : but that was not the duke of *Bourbon*'s concern.

Before her coming into France, all his emissaries were employed to cry her up for a beauty. So that, upon her arrival at *Versailles*, the *French* nobility and people were

as much surprized at seeing the homeliness of her person, as they had been before at the news of her being chosen for their queen. Because on account of her birth and poverty, they looked upon such a mendicant princess, rather as derogatory from, than a proper match for his most christian majesty.

The marriage-ceremony over, the duke of *Bourbon* rode the state-horse without reins; and that he might pursue his unbridled views without controul, he advised the king and queen to enjoy all the sweets of private and domestic happiness, fondly cooing and jaunting about alternately to the different Palaces; while he should be charged with the laborious cares of government. His seemingly good-natured but very political advice was acquiesced in for a long time.

The queen, on all occasions, expressed the highest sentiments of regard and gratitude for the duke of *Bourbon* to the king; and in their endearing hours never failed insinuating to him (as she had been tutored) how able and trusty a prime minister he had in the duke: that on him alone he was to rely for the dispensing of his treasure, distributing places, posts of preferment, ecclesiastic, civil or military throughout his dominions; and to mind none others, there being none so firmly attached to him.

The duke, on his side, to second and corroborate such doctrine had drawn (as it were) a circle round the king; into which none, even

even of the most elevated rank, were to presume to intrude without his ministerial licence. Those who dared to attempt it (filled with a proper disdain against the duke's arrogant assuming) were sure to be treated by the sovereign with scowling looks.

The more determined to break through restraint, and bound over prohibition into the magic ring, were, through the duke of Bourbon's influential power, frequently complimented with a *Lettre de cachet*, ordering them to rid the court of their disagreeable presence, and retire to their country seats.

Among the many transactions, during the duke of Bourbon's ministry, which gave general offence, the greatest was that of the price of bread being so exorbitantly raised.—The cries of the poorer ranks in life were secretly abetted by the higher, and the nobility to such a degree, and the clamour became so universal, about city and court, that Bourbon's not easily daunted heart began to recoil.

Some of the *French* court-ladies (patriotic heroines in that instance) took upon them to open the queen's eyes. She was not deficient in the article of good sense, and had besides a heart of feeling for the distresses of others from her own experience. They informed her of the duke's whole political system, as well in regard to her royal self; as to every other point he had in view; to wit, an excess of power, wealth, &c. They represented, in the strongest colours, how his misconduct had

had almost alienated the affections of the subjects from their king ; and that even her sacred person (by being thought to protect the duke) was looked upon as the cause of all the national misery. That if an immediate stop were not put to the complainings of the people, there was no answering for what might be the consequence even to royalty itself, so incensed and outrageous was the multitude. That, for the duke of *Bourbon's* part, no body could be surprized to hear of his being torn to pieces by the populace as he should drive through the streets of *Paris*.

The ladies, to evince the truth of what they had advanced, delivered to the queen several remonstrances, petitions, &c. all declaratory of the violent ferment in the nation. She received them graciously, and thanked them most kindly for their loyal and dutiful information; which, with the papers given, she said, should be forthwith communicated to the king, so that redress for the present grievances might be expected immediately.— On dismissing them, she prayed the ladies to diffuse a knowledge thereof as fast as possible.

After having been some time closetted with the king, where was duly considered the subject of the complaint. The queen, as it was agreed between them, sent for the duke of *Bourbon* to her apartments. She accosted him with a more stern look than she was wont to do,

do, (which not a little disconcerted him) and thus spoke her mind :

“ Sir,

“ I am sorry to find myself so much deceived in a man, a prince too of the royal blood of *Bourbon*, as to be under a necessity of renouncing the grateful and friendly sentiments I had entertained for you ; and that I did so, to me then seemed meritorious. Your chusing me for the king has been it seems to serve your own ambition. Better for me to have remained in virtuous poverty, than to be the supposed cause of a nation's misery, or discontent. Has Providence then raised me to a throne that I should be the cause of the people's eating their dear-bought bread in anguish ? The next step, I suppose, will be to tax their drink ; and at every draught to make them swallow a dislike to that power under which so grievous a taxation happened.—You have lost your king ; first, by your insolence to, and sequestrating him from his nobles ; secondly, by hurting him through your bad administration in the affection of his people. The king's mind is good, he may be imposed upon for a time ; but all such deceivers as soon as known, he will always cast off with tenfold indignation. Never more expect me to befriend you.”

The duke bowed submissively, and withdrew stung to the quick. A thousand causes of

of remorse flashed suddenly upon him. He had got but a little way from the queen's apartments, when he was met by an officer who delivered a *Lettre de cachet*, banishing him from the court.

On his removal the affections of the nobles and people returned to the king and queen. CARDINAL FLEURI succeeded as prime minister, whose maxim was—*La puissance, qui vient de l'amour des peuples est sans doute la plus grande.*

It is to be hoped, that the majesty of *England*, like to that of *France*, will never be grown upon, and mantled over by vile mistletoe, so far as to screen and secrete it from the public eye;— but if . . . then may every Whiggish heart direct a constitutional arm to tear off the encroaching and presumptuous weed.

Let us now return to *Le Montagnard Parvenu* in *England*. To his ambitious eye there yet remained one disagreeable object to be removed; the nation's favourite, the king's best subject; if a series of the most brilliant successes, and of the most essential services rendered, can constitute a man such: the eloquent, the patriotic, the enterprizing Mr. Pitt! whose name was a tower of strength to the administration! He had that just contempt for the *French* power and politics (exaggerated here only by slavish sycophants) which ought to fill every breast that would co-operate truly for *England*'s permanent welfare.

Whenever

Whenever the helm of power is committed to the hands of men desirous of being well with, and fond to pay court to *France*; then *England's* genuine interest is, from that moment, most politely neglected, if not meanly betrayed.

*PITT* hates *France*; his antagonist is said to have no great aversion to *Louis*. When pert *Bussy* was here (who by no means ought to have been received by our ministers on account of his insolent behaviour to the late king) what happy hours he and some folks had together, disposing of the poor old LION's skin as they pleased. *PITT* was harshly spoken of. They all agreed, could that untoward, that *very Englishman* be brought over to understand reason or politeness, things might be carried on so happily for the negotiating parties, as to make *Bussy* return in triumph to *Paris*. But since *Pitt's* natural obstinacy could not be brought into their measures; and seeing how unpopular it would be to have him removed abruptly; it was resolved, that every step should be taken to thwart him in his opinion, to make him sick of his place, and render it impossible for him to hold it with any credit to himself.

The patriot's resignation of his secretaryship has been so much animadverted on in pamphlets and public papers already, that we shall enter into no ample discussion thereupon, but confine ourselves to a few remarks

on his acceptance of the title for his wife, and a pension of three thousand pounds *per annum.*

It was a trying and a politically *contrived dilemma*; for these reasons.—A young monarch, the darling of his people, offers to a patriot and universally honoured subject, a pension and title for his family, in royal acknowledgment of the eminent services, which, by his truly *English* advice and measures, were rendered to the crown and country. Had he refused his master's favour, how would the little malignant state-dabblers, dazzled by the superior lustre of his fame and success, decent thereon? “What an unaccountable man is this? What a Republican spirit is here manifested? Does he want to sink majesty into contempt; and although a simple subject be a counterpoise to sovereignty?” In strains like these would they and their emissaries harangue in every coffee-house. Pitt's receiving the royal grant (which every thing considered it was impossible for him as a good subject to refuse) they have perverted in the strangest manner; thereby to destroy his character of patriotism, and unhinge him in the esteem of the people.

Is it inconsistent with patriotism, that a good subject should receive marks of favour from an excellent young monarch, who has nothing so much at heart as the welfare of his people. Whatever causes of complaint may now subsist, they proceed not at all from him, but

but from those men, who thwarted Mr. Pitt in the council; who made his seat there uneasy to him: who clogged his measures, and who have represented matters in a false light to the throne.

Now, let us suppose, the guidance of affairs had been left to Pitt's penetrating conduct. By taking the Spanish galleons, as he had proposed, he would have prevented the invasion of *Portugal*, as well as the necessity and expence of our sending troops thither. He would also have prevented any necessity of the expensive armament for the attack on the *Havannah* (especially if to be returned.) As for the lives of subjects, it is to be imagined some folks set no great value on them; if (as hath been strongly suggested) returning the *Havannah* was pre-stipulated: no matter how great the effusion of blood might have been in its reduction. With all puny whipsters in state-administration, mens lives are looked upon but as cards to play the political game with.

Another charge brought against Mr. Pitt, by vile maligners, and to the full as contemptible as that against his acceptance of the title and pension is ; that of the general acclamations he was honoured with by his fellow subjects in the city ; and to the full as great within the walls of *Guildhall* : the latter could not arise from any hired mob.—That could be no fault of his. But how faulty was it in those who gave out ; that umbrage was taken

thereat ; which, from the known goodness of the illustrious personage's heart, cannot be credited ; since, in the sense of a very eminent writer, the most flattering incense to a throne, is when its ministers flourish in the universal esteem of the people : because all the measures of government are then approved.

So far in regard to Mr. Pitt ; every article of whose ministerial conduct can be equally vindicated, even of his senatorial too, were this the place to do it, but that would make us digress too far from our present purpose.

The measures he proposed, in order to secure us a permanent peace, had the true aspect of a proper national exertion in *Englishmen* ; between whom and the *French*, their hereditary and rival foes, no lasting cessation from acts of hostility can be expected : until such time as the *Gallic* nayy be so far disabled (which it lately was) as to skulk in its harbours (if not by special licence to a few to escape, and execute a particular expedition) thence never to be permitted to navigate uninterruptedly by us ; until tied by treaty, that it must never exceed such a certain number of ships of war, as shall be deemed necessary to protect the trading vessels of *France*.

" Hold, (cry the pusillanimous advocates  
" for antipatriot negotiations) is it to be ima-  
" gined, that *France* will ever consent to  
" such humiliating terms." There is an old  
saying, "that alms-beggarsought not to be chu-  
" fers ; nor ought the so often defeated peace-  
" beggars."

" beggars." But then reply the contra-advocates : " Consider how dangerous it is to push " people to despair, for if we should ; they " may—, they may—, they may— the Lord " knows what ! " bite their thumbs at us if they please. It is not to be apprehended that they can do any greater harm.

What, in the name of common sense, can be meant by such insinuations ? In a ludicrous one, indeed, we may thus infer ; that when we shall have reduced the *French* so low as to have almost starved them ; their bodies being then rendered specifically lighter than the watery element, they will thereon walk over from the shore of *Picardy* to that of *Kent*, in ghastly and frightful array. But should that happen, the state need only commission *Hogarth* (the time-server) to march forth to repel the famished legions, by boldly brandishing before their scared eyes his print of the gate of *Calais* ; wherein he gave an early proof of his affection for the *Scotch Highlanders* : — but he too has changed, *O tempora*, sad times ; *O mores*, what inconsistency of manners ! —

Others industrious to form to themselves far fancied ills, and visionary dangers, may dread, that, as under the duke of *Bedford*, regent of *France*, a heaven-taught maid of *Orleans* arose, to drive back and throw infamy on the before victorious arms of *England* ; so under the now duke of *Bedford*, plenipotentiary, some such enthusiastic *virago* may

may be conjured up. Suggestions of this kind are the properest answers to all dastardly politicians, ingenious at finding out resources for the *French*, which they themselves do not dream of. Astonishing, how *English* subjects can keep themselves in countenance, writing or speaking such absurdity and nonsense.

As to some people's nicety being alarmed at the notion of our proposing to limit the number of ships of war to sail under the *French* flag; if judged expedient for our quiet and safety. Our answer is: Pray, have we not as well founded a right, in the laws of nations for such a demand, as to insist on their demolishing *Dunkirk*, or any other fortified place that should by its situation be enabled to give us annoyance.

Besides, has not *France* herself shewed us the example on many occasions; particularly her tying down the king of *Sardinia* from fortifying some places, although so absolutely necessary for the covering of his country on that side from any sudden inroad of the *French*. Yet were he to set about fortifying the said places, it would be looked upon as a declaration of war at *Versailles*. From a parity of reason, why might not we insist.— What *Frenchmen* have dared to do, shall *Englishmen* be afraid to attempt?

Are we sure to have always the same success as in this war, or that the *French*, both in the field and in the cabinet, will blunder

so egregiously? Should we appear to have given up supinely what fortune had lavished upon us; may she not hereafter forsake us as ingrates, and unworthy of her favours. The French being expelled from the Newfoundland-fishery would deprive them of the chief nursery of their seamen, &c. &c.

If equally successful as *England*, what terms would *France* have imposed? Dreadful thought! Perhaps, she would revive her old destructive project (*V. Montesquieu* and others) of dismembering the *English* empire; which is well known to many conversant with the secret political views of *France*. The lately agreed on family-compact rendered more glaring than ever the necessity of putting a limitation to the *Bourbon* fleets, and for this very obvious reason, that their dominions cannot be so effectually struck at by *England's* superiority at sea, as she can by a superiority on their side. Therefore the present peace-making will, through the channel of history, be conveyed down to our posterity, as the crisis of *England's* glory, or her decline; bearing date soon after the retiring of that thorough-hearted *Englishman*, that often-tried and veteran Whig, that most loyal and firmly attached subject to the *Brunswick* family, *Pelham*, duke of *Newcastle*, from the place of the first lord of the treasury; to be succeeded therein by (no offence we hope) *John Stuart* of a Scotch *HIGHLAND* family, and earl of *Bute*.

Another

Another cause of equal admiration to the *English* public was, his having been able to recommend himself to the honour of the knighthood of the garter, while so many of the first *English* nobles, nay princes of the blood went without it ; so that people in the streets staring on each other were heard to say : “ It does not rain, but it pours ! ”

How impleadable before the tribunal of prudence, of policy, or even of plain common sense ; how uninstructed by a (*supposed*) perusal of the *English* history ! How ignorant of the genius of the people ! And upon summing up the whole, how unworthy of supreme favours must a man at any time in this country appear ; who to indulge intoxicating views would excite universal jealousy and clamour ; and thereby ungratefully overcast that dawn of glory, which had so particularly irradiated his very limited talents bordering almost on the negative. His friends and advocates are called upon to prove the contrary, not in general terms, but by uncontrovertible facts.

The proof of our assertion is, that a man of great abilities would decline a zenith of favouritism, from which our annals give so many instances of most deplorable falls. Besides, when the unnatural glare becomes intolerably offensive, an alarmed house of commons, &c. have constitutional right, of which there are instances, to petition the monarch to banish the object of their disapprobation far from

from all approach to his royal person. The treatment and compelled exile of James, duke of York, in king Charles the second's reign, although the king's brother, and by birth heir apparent to the throne, ought to be a strong warning, not only to all subjects; but to any particulars, even of the royal family, to be cautious of meddling in state affairs more than their situation permits.

When the late lord Granville (no fool) found his being secretary of state was disagreeable to the nobles, and general sense of the nation, he wisely withdrew; as since did Mr. Fox; both conscious of the folly, as well as dangers, not only to themselves, but sometimes to power, that are liable to flow from an injudicious perseverance in an exceptionable state of predilection.

But, why all this cry, some ask, against a man on account of his country? Pray, are not the natives of *Scotland* and *England* one and the same people? For answer, let us have recourse to the received definition of one and the same people; to wit—, that the laws be the same, that the reigning religion be the same, the language be the same, and manners the same. The two first, the most essential, every body knows are not the same. All they know of the language tends only to disfigure it by a ferocious and dissonant pronunciation in speech; as well as by a most inaccurate and vicious phraseology in writing. Their manners are most offensively different.

One county in *England* pays more to the  
throne than all *Scotland* ! Legacies be it known  
By the act of union it appears, that most  
of their nobles are without nobility, and not  
on a par with *English* peers, which is but par-  
tially, and casually obtained by sixteen from  
the votes of all the rest ; an election renew-  
able, or withdrawable every new parliament.  
In what class of society is the remainder ;  
the bulk of what may be politically called  
their *castrated nobility* to be placed ? Nobles  
equal to those of *England* they cannot be  
titled, because of their not enjoying the  
same privileges ; commoners in the senate of  
*England* they cannot be. What are they ?  
A race that may run into annihilation ; but  
can be supplemented by new creations,  
neither in their own country, nor in *Eng-*  
*land*. Under such restrictions, they cannot be  
said to be on an equality with *English* peers,  
nor a part of the people, being excluded from  
the house of commons. So to lump them :  
their inferior ranks of life ; their native bar-  
ren rocks, and dreary heaths, &c. together ;  
the aggregate can be looked upon but as a  
political super-fetation yet deemed expedient.  
And their people act as such, dealing at any  
time with their most worthless of their own  
country in preference to deserving *English* as  
well as others ; whom they always strive to  
undermine and root out, in order to bring  
into their room their own foul harpies, which  
is a general nuisance, and long complained of.

The

The other question is, Ought a man, because born in Scotland, be for that alone disbarred of rising to places of the first honour? As he and all such are on the catalogue of our fellow subjects, he most certainly ought not; supposing him a man of acknowledged superior merit, to all English born candidates for such a place; because upon an equality of desert, the English by every reason have the right of preference (as well founded as an eldest son's to an estate) much more so, when there is an apparent deficiency thereof in those born elsewhere.

The truest test of any man's talents are the objects of his favourite study; suppose them to be drawing, simpling, and such like unministerial occupations, and that too but in a half-informed way from coxcombry, and ignorance. No touseped petit maitre could ever be a botanist; he may indeed have prepared herbals fit to amuse weak intellects; for which defect of the brain florid's state generally remarkable. But to be a preceptive botanist, such as Tournefort, Linnaeus, &c. requires to have traversed the various regions of the world, clambered to the top of the highest mountains, and penetrated into the deepest vales, exposed to all the variety of seasons; to be badly lodged, coarsely fed, and often in peril of life. This would but ill suit with the delicacy of luxurious indulgence, whose utmost claim can be but to a quackery in the botanic science; and some-

thing not dissimilar has appeared in regard to ministerial assuming.

Thus far relative to a favourite study.

Should the objects of a *novus homo* in *England*, *Le Montagnard Parvenu*, a suddenly sprung up great personage, protection and patronage, be all in their respective walks not more deserving than those we have heretofore mentioned, he must be deemed guilty of the charge of incapacity of encouraging the arts and sciences; which is a misfortune, no crime: no more than poverty of the purse is; that indeed can only be exceeded by poverty of the mind, in which latter case, a man may be very honest and strict in his dealings, although a blanks as to functions of higher moment.

Those who so violently exclaim against the present objectors to *Scotland*, would be the first to roar out, and raise a civil tempest, were an *Irish* nobleman promoted to the highest rank in the state? It was very farcical to an *English* ear (during the late *Irish* mob, that rose up on some particular provocations, but with no evil tendency to government) to hear *Scots*, seemingly gentlemen, spread the alarm of loyalty in several coffee-houses, and there with impetuous zeal, (how natural we leave to the reader) descant upon the rebellious dispositions of the natives of *Ireland*; and the heinousness of the crime too, against the excellent princes of the house of *Brunswick*.

At  
George's,

George's, a droll from Cambridge whispered to a person sitting near him: " This declamation springs from a national jealousy of the Scotch not bearing that their long monopolized disaffection to the Brunswick princes should be encroached on." Ridiculous beings in all their assertions; and in none more so, than in the extravagant character they give their countryman for ministerial abilities, *the greatest known in history!* (though before his promotion, Pitt was their idol:—now, he is no body. Thus they can *turn and turn again!*) which abilities, with all due deference to their clamorous opinions, we shall now scrutinize.

In the first place, they tell us, when he was poor, he was honest, and sure that was moral.—This (from their frequent insisting thereon) must appear a very great merit among the Scotch, although in *England* poor and honest often go together. It is said of doctor Rock, that, at his first setting out, he was poor and honest. In regard to *meum* and *tuum* was very exact, paid his debts strictly, but not generously. He has been very careful, assiduous and tender in the education of his offspring, and the interior regulation of his family. He was early struck with a passion for studying botany, and got himself instructed in the knowledge of medicinal plants by an unpractising doctor, whom he paid very well; as he still continues to do all those who write puffs, letters, or short

short essays in his behalf. He is very fond of drawing too; delights much in the poetry of *Fingal*; employs people to make collections of rarities and shells, &c., in foreign parts; is fond of the *French*, which his progeny speaks. He is not famed for *Attic eloquence*, but does without it. So far, so well; may laudable, but would not be deemed a sufficient recommendation to dub him, or any other person, with no greater abilities, to act as a prime minister.

From poverty *Le Montagnard Parvenu* emerged, as many a fortune-hunting adventurer from his country, and elsewhere (the handsome *Gallini* for instance) by matrimony. In consequence of a will (which abroad would be broke) a considerable fortune has been alienated from the natural heir, a man of much more intelligence, and of brighter parts. So that his first and chief hold in this country, is through a violation of nature, and the oppression of an *English* ~~successor~~ *successor*; which entire transfer by a man of a truly delicate sensibility might have been declined, and the cause of the immediate heir he pleaded by him with a commendable decency.

Now, were a print of this extraordinary, this rapid pluralist in preferment (like that of the all-devouring churchman) to be made; we recommend these hints to the ingenuous artists: "Represent him rising from the crushed head of an *English* heir; then as he

" he stretching soars, let appear in order under him, her royal highness moved from " Richmond park ; lord Rockford from being " groom of the stole; the earl of Holderness " from the secretaryship of state ; Mr. Pitt " staring at him, with a mixed air of con- " tempt and pity ; his grace of Newcastle ; " and many ungartered English nobles laugh- " ing at him, now clambered to the top of " the great Silver-House : whence to a curious " beholder the tower rises full in view."

According to some folks' notion of things, this personage might have been more permanently great, by refusing than accepting places or honours, which would be ascribed to a confidence-begetting-modesty, ever productive of popularity, that is startled at, and turns from an hasty and all-grasping mortal. By such a procedure, like the delegated moon, shining with a borrowed and mild lustre, he might be the remote actuating and unblamed cause of all the state promotions. Nothing is ultimately great, of which the refusal is greater.

But cry his irritable advocates, is a subject to refuse favours offered by his monarch ? It is humbly apprehended, that in some occasions, with the greatest propriety, he may ; and thereby prove himself a still better subject. Such a renunciation might be conveyed in expressions similar to the following, and, if urged with sincerity and zeal, must no doubt produce the desired effect.

" Sir,

" Sir,  
 " Penetrated with the liveliest sentiments  
 " of gratitude, with which a subject's bosom  
 " can be warmed for the best of sovereigns,  
 " at the offer of these additional honours;  
 " new marks of your boundless goodness to  
 " me, all-undeserving as I am: what more  
 " dutiful return can I make, than to entreat  
 " your majesty's dispensing with my accept-  
 " ance thereof, lest the elevation of a per-  
 " son so insignificant should, in the least,  
 " overcast the auspicious dawn of so glorious  
 " a reign.

" The natives of this kingdom are natu-  
 " rally jealous, and very often apt to run into  
 " extremes from imaginary ills, or mere fan-  
 " cied encroachments. For my part, I would  
 " sooner lay down my life than be the occa-  
 " sion, however remote, of any murmuring.  
 " Besides, when raised to a first place, I  
 " should be so beset by the multitudinous and  
 " incessant cravings of my own hungry coun-  
 " trymen; to the still greater disgust and pro-  
 " vocation of their southern fellow subjects.

" Unplaced, and undecorated myself, my  
 " choice (as more fitting to my abilities)  
 " would be to study and find out among the  
 " English nobility, &c. the best qualified to  
 " be entrusted with the guidance of the state,  
 " or fill up the first places. Acting in this  
 " modest, and this proper sphere, best suited  
 " to the retired and domestic life I have hi-  
 " therto

" thereto led, I may be useful to the throne; but,  
" if in a higher, I see I must prove detrimental.  
" A war I am totally incapable of managing."

So laudable a self-denial would gain the approbation of all good men. But if persevering in sentiments quite opposite to those in the preceding speech (to satisfy a ridiculous vanity and idle lust of power) he should make an ill use of the sovereign's favour, and think to ensure a fast hold by entwining himself around the throne, and clinging thereto. Then the constitution alarmed, as was the fond father at seeing his beloved child held in the spiry embraces of a serpent, would, with all the tenderness of a parental hand, untwist this wreathing adherent, and uncoil him into his native nothingness; so that the sacred throne he had wound himself around, might re-appear in its original lustre to the universal gladdening of all loyal eyes.\*

It is an old and common rule, whereby to judge of the merit of men; *Ex operibus eorum cognoscetis eos*; by their performances you may pronounce on their abilities. By this maxim, LE MONTAGNARD PARVENU is to be examined, and with the corroborating

\* A Scotch peer, by the returning necessity of securing his election every new parliament; because, if foiled therein, he is ever barred from the house of commons, must turn his back to the English, who cannot serve him; and shower all his favours on the Scots, to secure him in any exalted place requiring his presence, either in the upper or lower house.

assistance of another maxim, *The king can do no wrong*; which tenet indeed could never be asserted with so much truth as of our now excellent young monarch. Therefore a cursory enumeration of facts will suffice, for every reader's common sense furnishing the ready comment, while we here take a close review of what lies scattered through the preceding pages.

By means of ill advice, Mr. Pitt's place was made uneasy to him at the council-board.—Consequences have since proved his advice of taking the *Spanish* galleons to be truly national; besides, on his removal from the administration, the terror of our name died away in all foreign ears.

At home by an unusual oeconomy at court, the energy of that respect due to the highest personages was abated; shame to the advisers of such low savings. The continuation of the *German* war was in private thought against, but spoke for in the house of lords. Strange inconsistence, and implies from that quarter a discrediting of Mr. Pitt's continental measures, against which his lordship's party had so long railed. The advantages of this war for *Hanover* against the *French* is a mortifying lesson to their politics.

What proceeding more derogatory from the glory of *English* arms could be advised, than the employing a foreign prince to have the supreme command over our troops in *Portugal*,

*Portugal*, our native commanders being every where crowned with laurel.

How strange did it appear, to read in all the foreign papers, that our queen's happy delivery was prayed for in *Hanover*, but not a word thereof in *England*! Does his lordship think *English* officers are not fit to command, and that the prayers of the *English* clergy are of no avail in heaven? Altho' sinful enough, it is to be hoped their prayers are of equal efficacy with those of *Germans*. It would be as singular should a thanksgiving-day for the peace be appointed in *Hanover*, and not in *England*.

Who has plumed himself in making a negotiation of the advantages arising from a former administration? Mr. Pitt first gave the victorious motion to the state-machine; and all good effects since are to be ascribed to him.

A certain person's installation, the people in general thought, considering his illustrious companion, would have been much more becoming in *Holy-Rood-House* than in *Windsor Castle*. — The apostatizing from his native green, to him an alien blue, shews a want of true national pride; a trafficking, nay, a peddling meanness of soul. It is like renouncing the name of *Scatchman* to sneakingly assume that of *Briton*. Strange was the advice, that the late king, scarce laid in the grave, the persons disagreeable to him should be invited to flock around the court-apartments. Some respect sure is to be paid to the dislike of a

late monarch, and his was but too well-grounded.\*

It was erroneous to counsel sending troops to *Portugal*, by which means the Bourbon-politicks have started a new *Hanover* for us in the south, to goad us in every future war.

A new-raised minister's over-hasty desire of making peace, in the midst of a successful war, implies his incapacity of conducting it.—What preposterous doctrine! Cede to *France* that she may never befriend; heap on the *Scotch* and the *English Tories* that they may not follow their natural inclination to fight for the *Pretender*. All other subjects may be relied on.

The surprize of *Newfoundland* appeared so surprizing an affair, as to make most people shake their heads; because from that place the *French* should ever be excluded, as the chief nursery of their seamen: what fish they want we might supply them with.—It was luckily retaken; and it seems not pursuant to any order from *Europe*.

Was it right to advise sending out the brave *Hawke*, and his royal highness the duke of *York*, on harmless expeditions? The established heroism of the one, who saved us the kingdom of *Ireland*, by his unexampled intrepidity against *Conflans* in a most violent storm; and the illustrious rank of the duke, who panted for an opportunity of proving himself a prince of English royal blood, should

\* See *Scotchman be modest*; or, *Albion's Crisis*, &c. to be had at the *newspaper*.

have pointed them out to more noble destinations.

The great English commoner sir Walter Raleigh's life was complimented away by the first Stuart, of odious memory, who had any power in this country. It is to be hoped posterity will not have occasion to record, that the glory of another great commoner's administration (in order to patch up a peace) was eclipsed, rendered ineffectual, and debased by an universally protested against (in England) remainder of that abjured name and line. It were impolitic, not to say imprudent, to even attempt to familiarize the people's ears therewith, and to wean their hearts by degrees from their just and loyal abhorrence to both.

In the general sense of the people (to which *Le Montagnard Parvenu* appears very averse) the following are (as before hinted) the conditions to have made a permanent peace on, for the insuring of *England's* power, and trade; all else is temporary work, and which will break out into war, every ten or twenty years.

First, The absolute insisting on the navy of *France*, conjointly with that of *Spain's*, being limited to a certain number, sufficient to cover their trade, &c.; which if they have no latent ambitious views against us, they would not hesitate in the least to acquiesce in: for against no other sea-power can they have any such.

Secondly,

Secondly, Minorca to be got back as an inspecting check both to France and Spain in the Mediterranean.

Thirdly, For a kindred reason, Belleisle ought to be kept as a perpetual curb in the bay of Biscay. It would be of the greatest service to us in the beginning of a future war, whenever we shall be thereto provoked by the too often experienced perfidy of Bourbon-politics.

The fortifications of Dunkirk are an old political bugbear. It can never be more or less than a retreat for privateers; being absolutely unfit for the rendezvouzing of large ships of war for many reasons.

Fourthly, Nothing more to every sensible Englishman need be added relating to the Havanah, than the noble, spirited hint given by the truly gallant sir George Pocock (commander of his stamp do honour to the English flag) where, in his sensible and apposite letter to Mr. Cleveland, he terms the reduction of the Havanah: "A blow, that I hope will prove more capital to the enemy, as they receive it so early in the war; and I may venture to say, will leave all their settlements in this part of the world, exposed to any attempts that may be thought proper to be made on them." BRAVO!

That was the time to break and annihilate the Bourbon family-compact, which had received so early a crush from the English family-compact of the Keppels! These gallant brothers,

brothers, whose joint and eminent services on the glorious occasion must for ever endear them to their country ; should, in imitation of the *Roman* custom, be called henceforward, by way of pre-eminence, the *Havan-nah-Keppels.*

This, no doubt, will be treated as popular enthusiasm by the stigid pedantry of *Caledonian* politicians ; as will the opinion of never letting ourselves be again lured to the continent, in defence of either southern, or northern territories by the *Bourbonites* ; which is the game they want us to play : but upon any grievance to immediately dispatch our fleets against their enriching settlements.— The expence of such armaments chiefly made among ourselves will be a very little loss to the nation. Moreover, the contributions raised, in the various places of their destination, will make sufficient atonement for any injury received.

Besides, when convinced by dear-bought experience, that this is *England's* established system of acting, in regard to them ; they will be extremely cautious how they shall provoke her. How far considerable inroads, not consisting of a few, but many thousands into *France*, on such provocations might answer, let others tell.

These constitutional truths followed by prince and minister will ever make them the darlings of the people; when opposed or slighted will make any future minister odious ; and through

through his bad advice, any future king to sink in the affection of a people, however strongly disposed to love, honour, and revere him before the baneful æra of such anti-constitutional influence.

To all such future ministers, if any such should ever infest this *isle*, which heaven and the guardian genius of *England* avert; we say in the name of posterity:—“ Cease evil counsellors. Stain not your master’s glory. Wean “ not his people from him. We call upon “ you with out-stretched arms of loyalty, our “ hearts glowing with zeal, and eyes streaming “ tears of allegiance—restore to us the “ idol of our wishes. But if ye chuse to erroneously persevere, then our animated address shall be changed to patriot dehortation—Retire, withdraw, be gone, depart, “ nor by persisting irritate a most loyal but “ jealous people; to cry through every street “ sentiments like to that which closed a poem “ on the calamities of the year 1745, when “ to dethrone the royal race of BRUNSWICK “ a pretending *Stuart*, at the head of rebel “ Scots, marched into the heart of *England* “ to spread horror with devastation through “ her fertile provinces, and establish arbitrary “ power in this realm of liberty:

“ ALBION arise, make national assay,  
“ And drive the *northern Incubus* away.”

F I N I S.

Erratum. P. 15. l. 15. for *cold*, r. *gold*.